



Snohomish County Public Works

PUBLIC NOTICE

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE (DNS)

PROJECT NAME: 2016-2020 Snohomish County Stormwater Drainage Facility Maintenance Program

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL:

Repair and maintenance activities are exempt from threshold determinations except where undertaken wholly or in part on lands covered by water. The maintenance of stormwater detention facilities and the stormwater conveyance system often involves work in water and cannot be exempted. For that reason, Snohomish County Public Works has prepared a programmatic checklist that covers stormwater drainage facility maintenance.

Snohomish County Public Works inspects stormwater facilities to determine which facilities require maintenance or design improvements. In addition, problem areas are identified through drainage complaint response, staff referrals and through the Master Drainage Planning process. After establishing program priorities, the County proposes projects and activities as part of its annual budget process to repair, maintain, or otherwise improve the constructed stormwater system in accordance with both Snohomish County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements and identified drainage problems.

The goal of the maintenance activities is to ensure a properly functioning County stormwater system that reduces downstream flooding problems and creates minimal impact to, or improves, the quality of stormwater flowing into downstream lakes, streams, and wetlands. Maintenance of the stormwater facilities generally consists of: sediment removal and excavation to reestablish the designed volume of the facility; removing vegetation that impairs the function of a system; upgrading a system to reflect changes that have occurred to the areas served as well as to reflect changes in regulations; and repair or replacement of drainage structures, catch basins, piping, and trash racks directly related to the stormwater systems.

The County complies with its Phase 1 NPDES permit requirements, the Snohomish County code permit requirements, and the County's adopted Drainage Manual for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the constructed stormwater system. The

County's NPDES permit, drainage code, and Drainage Manual require the County to adhere to a specific maintenance schedule.

LOCATION OF PROPOSAL:

These activities are conducted, as needed, throughout unincorporated Snohomish County

APPLICANT AND CONTACT PERSON:

Contact: Mary Auld, Senior Planner
Snohomish County Public Works
3000 Rockefeller Ave., M/S 607, Everett, WA 98201
(425) 388-3488 extension 4510
mary.auld@snoco.org

LEAD AGENCY: Snohomish County Public Works (Lead Department)

THRESHOLD DETERMINATION: The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public upon request.

PUBLIC COMMENT AND APPEAL PERIOD:

There is a concurrent 14-day comment and appeal period on the DNS. The public is invited to comment on this proposal according to the schedule below. The file is available for review at Snohomish County Public Works, 3000 Rockefeller Ave., Robert J. Drewel Building, 2nd Floor, Customer Service Center, Everett, Washington. Please contact Mary Auld for assistance prior to your arrival at the Customer Service Center.

Comments on the DNS, addressing environmental issues, must be submitted in writing by 5:00 PM, on November 16, 2015. Written comments will be considered and may cause the DNS to be revised. Appeals to the DNS must be submitted in writing also by 5:00 PM, on November 16, 2015.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

Signature:  Date: October 28, 2015
Steven E. Thomsen, P.E., Public Works Director

Disclaimer: The issuance of this Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) should not be interpreted as acceptance or approval of this proposal as presented. Snohomish County reserves the right to deny or approve said proposal subject to conditions if it is determined to be in the best interest of the County and/or necessary to the general health, safety, and welfare of the public to do so.

SEPA PROGRAMMATIC CHECKLIST DISTRIBUTION LIST

Tribal Government

Muckleshoot Tribe
Samish Indian Nation
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe
Skagit River System Cooperative
Snoqualmie Tribe
Stillaguamish Tribe
Suquamish Tribe
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
Tulalip Tribes
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Federal Agencies

Army Corps of Engineers
Fish and Wildlife Service
National Marine Fisheries Service

State Agencies

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Department of Ecology
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Transportation

Other

Snohomish County Planning and Development Services
Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation
Adopt-a-Stream Foundation
Snohomish Conservation District
Futurewise

VI and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Information: It is Snohomish County's policy to assure that no person shall on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or sex as provided by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be discriminated against under any County sponsored program or activity. For questions regarding Snohomish County Public Works' Title VI Program, or for interpreter or translation services for non-English speakers, or otherwise making materials available in an alternate format, contact the Department Title VI Coordinator via e-mail at spw-titlevi@snoco.org or phone 425-388-6660. Hearing/speech impaired may call 711.



Snohomish County Public Works

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of Checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

SUMMARY

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project:
2016-2020 Snohomish County Stormwater Drainage Facility Maintenance Program
2. Name of applicant:
Snohomish County Public Works
3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:
Contact Person:
Mary Auld, Senior Planner
Snohomish County Public Works,
Transportation and Environmental Services Division
3000 Rockefeller Avenue, M/S 607
Everett, Washington 98201-4046

425-388-3488 ext. 4510
Mary.auld@snoco.org
4. Date checklist prepared:
October 28, 2015
5. Agency requesting checklist:
Snohomish County Public Works

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):
Maintenance of stormwater drainage facilities is an ongoing Public Works activity and occurs throughout the year. This SEPA Checklist is prepared for the described non-exempt activities of the County Stormwater Drainage Facility Maintenance Program for the period of January 2016 to December 2020. Additional environmental review and documentation may occur as appropriate.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansions, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

Surface water drainage facility maintenance is anticipated to be on-going and extend beyond the January 2016 to December 2020 time frame proposed in this SEPA Checklist. Each year, an evaluation of drainage needs and problems is conducted and corrective action is proposed.

Additionally, new development and changes in land use sometimes requires the installation of new drainage facilities to alleviate flooding and road hazards. Once installed, these facilities may increase the demand for future maintenance activities.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act (RRMESA) Program Guidelines.

The RRMESA Program Guidelines provide a consistent, regional program that is used by Snohomish County Public Works' Road Maintenance Division to limit, reduce, or eliminate take of threatened species under the 4(d) rule and/or Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The *RRMESA Program Guidelines* outlines best management practices (BMPs) for the maintenance of surface water drainage facilities.

Snohomish County Drainage Manual.

The Drainage Manual sets forth requirements for identifying, selecting, designing and implementing stormwater BMPs for unincorporated Snohomish County including installation and maintenance of surface water drainage facilities. The manual meets the requirements of Snohomish County codes and state water quality standards, and complies with the Clean Water Act, Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan, and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit.

Snohomish County Public Works Department Surface Water Management Division also has policies and procedures for the inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities, per the County's NPDES permit.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the affected geographic area covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

No pending government approvals or proposals are known to affect the geographic area covered by this proposal at this time.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. Government approval and permits required for surface water drainage facility maintenance would vary by activity and location. Each activity will be individually reviewed and government approvals and permits will be obtained as needed. Required permits and approvals may include:

Endangered Species Act

Surface water drainage facility maintenance activities must comply with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2(d) rule for threatened Chinook salmon as well as Section 4(d) which prohibits “take” of endangered species. Additionally, when drainage facility maintenance activities require a federal authorization or utilize federal funds, a Section 7 consultation may be necessary to ensure activities do not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered species, or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat [16 U.S.C. §1536(a)(2)].

Clean Water Act

Pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended, a Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers would be required for any discharge of dredged or fill material water ward of the ordinary high water mark, or mean higher high tide line in tidal areas, in waters of the United States. Additionally, Section 402 of the Clean Water Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Surface water drainage facility maintenance activities are covered under the General Municipal Stormwater Permit for Snohomish County.

In addition, Snohomish County operates its stormwater systems under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, issued by the Department of Ecology (DOE). The NPDES permit covers a variety of county-wide activities and is issued on a 5-year permit cycle. The current permit covers August 2013 through July 2018. The permit requires the County to adhere to specific standards and BMPs for stormwater construction and maintenance, which are applicable to projects described in this environmental checklist.

Rivers and Harbors Act

This act regulates any work in, over, or under navigable waters of the United States. A permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers would be required for work that requires dredging or excavation in navigable waters. Repairs to dikes and levees may require excavation in navigable waters.

National Flood Insurance Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires a permit be issued for activities that occur within designated Flood Hazard Areas. Surface water drainage facility maintenance activities that may result in either raising or lowering of the ground elevation within the floodplain may require a Flood Hazard Permit.

Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife must issue an HPA for drainage facility maintenance activities affecting “waters of the state” (WAC 220-110). Activities may be covered under a General HPA or project specific “Individual” HPA.

Water Quality Standards for Groundwaters of the State of Washington and Underground Injection Control Program

This program regulates subsurface infiltration systems including dry wells, infiltration trenches, and other infiltration systems that are deeper than the widest surface dimension. Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells are required to be registered with the Washington State Department of Ecology and to ensure ground water is not endangered by pollutants in the discharge (WAC 173-200 and WAC 173-218).

Shoreline Management Act

Pursuant to the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 drainage facility maintenance activities may require a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit for activities that exceed “normal maintenance and repair of existing structures” (WAC 173-27-040).

Underground Utility Damage Protection Act

This act requires maintenance activities that have the potential to damage vital utility services to locate and take measures to prevent damage to those services prior to excavation (Chapter 19.122 RCW).

Snohomish County Code (SCC)

Maintenance of surface water drainage facilities is required to comply with applicable provisions of SCC Chapter 30.62 (Critical Areas Regulations), Chapter 30.63A (Drainage), Chapter 30.63B (Land Disturbing Activity), Chapter 30.63C (Low Impact Development), and Chapter 30.44 (Shoreline Permits).

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and size of the proposal and affected geographic area. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on proposal description.)

The purpose of the Drainage Facility Maintenance Program is to maintain, repair, and improve stormwater conveyance and treatment facilities. Ongoing maintenance, repair, and improvement ensures the constructed drainage system functions properly, reduces risk of road and property flooding, and provides protection to the environment.

Stormwater facilities include inlet and outlet structures that convey stormwater in and out of stormwater facilities; detention/water quality features that include swales, ponds, and underground storage vaults; and catch basins and associated conveyance systems including culverts and ditches. These facilities are located within Snohomish County including, but not limited to, urban and rural areas with commercial, industrial, and residential uses. Because of the variations in facility age, function, sediment load, vegetation growth, development of lands that the system serves, vandalism and other actions or activities out of the County's control, the interval between activities at any given facility varies from site to site. Maintenance, repair, or improvement activities may vary for each stormwater facility, but generally consists of the following:

Sediment removal: Drainage facilities are vactored to ensure drainage systems remain functional, prevent pollutants from entering the open stream system, and allow new sediment to settle in catch-basin sumps rather than to discharge downstream. When performing routine maintenance, cleaning crews generally use an educator/vactor truck to flush and remove sediment and debris from drainage systems and retention/detention ponds, and haul vactor waste to disposal facilities where a decant process separates solids from liquids for suitable disposal. Some sediment removal is done using backhoes or other types of similar equipment.

Drainage structure maintenance: this involves but is not limited to installing, repairing, removing, modifying, and replacing drainage structures, such as catch basins, piping, and trash racks, and other structures directly related to storm water systems.

Vegetation removal: this involves removing vegetation, including brush and trees, that impair the functioning of drainage facilities or impede access to the facilities for maintenance or inspection purposes.

Upgrading existing stormwater facilities: For existing stormwater facilities to maintain proper function it is necessary at times to upgrade the system to reflect changes that have occurred to the areas the system serves as well as to reflect changes in regulations. Upgrades and improvements to existing systems that significantly alter how the system functions may have additional environmental review to ensure no adverse impacts result from the project.

Installing alternative stormwater management systems to reduce road and property flooding and improve water quality: Facilities, such as culverts, infiltration systems, piped conveyance systems, or Low Impact Development BMPs (such as rain gardens) may be installed in areas where the existing drainage system or network has failed. Upgrades and improvements to existing systems that significantly alter how the system functions may have additional environmental review to ensure no adverse impacts result from the project.

Snohomish County Public Works inspects stormwater facilities to determine which facilities require maintenance or design improvements. In addition, problem areas are identified through drainage complaint response, staff referrals, and through the Master Drainage Planning process. After establishing program priorities, the County proposes projects and activities as part of its annual budget process to repair, maintain, or upgrade or otherwise improve the constructed stormwater system in accordance with both Snohomish County's NPDES permit requirements and identified drainage problems. The goal of the projects and maintenance actions is to ensure a properly functioning County stormwater system that reduces downstream flooding problems and creates minimal impact to, or improves, the quality of stormwater flowing into downstream lakes, streams, and wetlands.

The County complies with its Phase 1 NPDES General Stormwater Permit requirements, the Snohomish County code permit requirements, and the County's adopted Drainage Manual for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the County's constructed stormwater system. The amount, type, and frequency of maintenance of facilities under the County's NPDES permit are proscribed by the permit. The County's NPDES permit requires annual inspection and maintenance as needed, on all County-owned stormwater facilities that fall under the NPDES permit, as well as on all County-owned catch basins, and requires construction of structural stormwater controls. The NPDES permit, code, and Drainage Manual also require the County to adhere to a specific maintenance schedule defined in the permit for those facilities that fall under the NPDES permit. Snohomish County code and Drainage Manual also require specific types of maintenance and maintenance practices for all stormwater facilities.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of you proposed proposal, include a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the affected geographic area. Provide a legal description, affected geographic area plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

Maintenance activities would occur throughout Snohomish County and in some cases adjoining counties. Snohomish County works in cooperation with adjoining counties on select surface water drainage facilities that provide benefits to Snohomish County. See *Map 1 – Snohomish County – Public Lands, Township/Range Section* for further information on the proposal location.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

a. General description of the site: flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other.

Snohomish County encompasses approximately 2,098 square miles. Six major topographic plateaus separated by narrow streams and broad river channels characterize the western portion of the county. Floodplains formed by the Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Snohomish, and Stillaguamish Rivers create topographic boundaries between the plateaus. The land in this area is flat to rolling in bench-like glaciated plains. The eastern portion of the county contains the foothills and mountains of the Cascade Mountain Range. Very steep mountains and narrow valleys characterize this area. The Sauk River forms a floodplain of limited extent along the northeast boundary of the county.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

The slope will vary by site. Slopes in the county vary widely, ranging from 0 percent to over 50 percent. Ditch gradients vary from zero to 12 percent, while ditch side slopes range from one percent to near vertical faces.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The type of soil varies by site. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has mapped six general soil types in Snohomish County.

- 1. Puget-Sultan-Pilchuck: found on flood plains along the major streams in the northern, central and southern parts of the county. This soil type is very deep, and drainage varies from poor to excessive.**
- 2. Norma-Lynnwood Custer: found in the north-central part of the county. Very deep, drainage varies from poor to excessive.**
- 3. Alderwood Everett: found adjacent to Puget Sound, along the western boundary of the county. Moderately to very deep, moderately to somewhat excessively drained.**
- 4. Tokul-Pastik: found in the central, northern, and southern parts of the county. Moderately to very deep, moderately well drained.**
- 5. Elwell-Olomount-Skykomish: found in the mountainous eastern part of the county. Moderately to very deep, moderately well drained to somewhat excessively drained.**
- 6. Getchell-Oso: found in the mountainous northern and southern edges of the county. Moderately deep and moderately well drained.**

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

The Puget Sound region, including Snohomish County, is susceptible to several types of hazardous soil or geological conditions. These include erosion, landslide, and seismic hazards and are classified by the County as critical areas. Maintenance activities will generally not occur on unstable soils. If working on or in unstable soils is

unavoidable, specific slope stabilization and erosion control methods will be employed. (Please see: *C. Water Runoff, 3.(b). Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, Page 12*).

- e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

The type and quantity of fill or grading will vary based on the nature of the work. Grading is often needed to remove or move sediment to restore or enhance stormwater detention pond or bioswale capacity, as well as to remove or install various stormwater structures, such as pipe conveyance systems, culverts, catch basins, or bioswales. If fill is required, every effort will be made to limit quantities. Fill material will come from either the Snohomish County quarry or county-approved commercial sources. Any land disturbing activities (filling or grading) will comply with all applicable regulations and requirements, including, but not limited to, conditions of Snohomish County land disturbing activity ordinance. Any fill that is required to be placed below the ordinary high water mark may be subject to additional environmental review and permitting requirements.

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

By nature of working where water collects and flows, erosion could occur as a result of these proposed actions. For proper functioning of these systems, sediment control and erosion prevention are key components of both constructing the project and operation of the system. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and proper erosion control will be used to minimize, reduce and control erosion.

- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction?

Generally, the maintenance activities covered under this SEPA checklist will not increase the amount of effective impervious surface area.

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

BMPs will be adhered to during all work and be consistent with adopted County and State standards. Where possible, work in or around watercourses will be performed during no or low flow conditions or flow will be temporarily diverted. Temporary erosion control measures such as silt control fences, check dams, filter fabric, straw bales, temporary diversions, and other appropriate erosion control measures will be used as necessary to control and minimize erosion and avoid increases to turbidity. Equipment will be staged from the paved area of the road or equipment staging areas will have temporary erosion and sediment control measures. Any bare soil that may result from maintenance activities will be reseeded or replanted upon completion of the work.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Construction equipment and construction-related activities will result in minor, temporary increases in emissions. Some dust may be generated during grading or excavating activities but would be temporary in nature. There will be no further emissions once repairs are complete.

Annual maintenance of selected stormwater facilities is performed using equipment such as backhoes, excavators, and vector trucks. These facilities are located throughout the County. Generally, annual maintenance takes approximately one day or less per facility.

b. Are there any off site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

No.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any.

Emissions from equipment and vehicles will not exceed state and federal air quality standards and will meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Washington Division of Occupational and Health (DOSH) standards. Vehicles will be turned off when idle.

3. Water

a. Surface Water

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

There are numerous lakes, creeks, streams, and wetlands within Snohomish County and often stormwater maintenance activities occur within or in the immediate vicinity.

The western border of Snohomish County is formed by Puget Sound. Possession Sound carves into the mainland, forming Port Gardner Bay next to the city of Everett. Tidewaters of the Sound mix with freshwater in the Snohomish River estuary (encompassing Ebey, Union, and Steamboat Sloughs).

Snohomish County contains two major river basins. The Stillaguamish River and its north and south forks dominate the northern region, while the Snohomish River and its two major sources, the Skykomish and Snoqualmie dominate the south. These rivers have their sources in the forested mountain areas and flow generally west through broad agricultural floodplains into Puget Sound. Smaller stream basins are

generally oriented north/south, and several of these, such as North Creek, Swamp Creek, and Quilceda Creek, flow through rapidly developing suburban and urban areas. The Sauk River forms a small floodplain north and east of Darrington, in the northeast portion of the County and flows north to the Skagit River in Skagit County.

Streams are classified using the Department of Natural Resources typing system. Streams are classified as shorelines of the state; fish bearing; non-fish bearing perennial or non-fish bearing seasonal. These classifications are based on a number of factors, including channel width, gradient, flow, impoundment, fish use, diversion, and other factors.

Maintenance activities may occur within, or in the vicinity of, wetlands. In such cases, a natural resource specialist will review these sites to ensure that maintenance activities will comply with all applicable state, federal, and local regulations.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Some activities will occur in or adjacent to water. Any activity occurring over, in or adjacent to water will undergo the appropriate level of environmental review and will comply with all applicable federal, state and local regulations, including Snohomish County Critical Area (CAR) Regulations.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

Sediment removal and regrading will occur as part of the maintenance activities. The amount of sediment removed or regraded from detention facilities, ditches, and culverts will vary depending on the site and the upstream activities. Excavation and backfill occur during the replacement or installation of drainage structures.

In some instances, the excavated materials will remain on site to raise or stabilize surrounding areas associated with the stormwater facility. In many instances, the materials will be moved to an approved offsite location. In most cases, fill is not placed within surface waters or wetlands. Fill that is placed within surface waters or wetlands will be placed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

BMPs will be used throughout the maintenance and disposal process. Sediments removed from projects sites will be disposed of properly and in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

The maintenance projects will generally not result in the withdrawal or diversion of surface water. It may be necessary to temporarily divert water around a work area to construct the project or perform the maintenance activity.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Some activities may occur within the 100-year floodplain. All applicable permits will be acquired before performing the work.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

All appropriate BMPs and containment measures will be used to prevent construction debris or other waste materials from entering surface waters. No discharge of waste material will occur.

b. Ground

1) Will ground water be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses, and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well? Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Most sites do not have storm or surface water discharging into the ground. However, there are some sites and specific storm water facilities that are designated as Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells. In these locations, stormwater is discharged into the ground, where it may (depending on location) eventually discharge to ground water. Projects and maintenance of facilities are governed by the Department of Ecology Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (WAC 173-218) as well as Chapter 30.62C SCC.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

No waste material will be discharged into the ground. However, the existing sediments to be removed from stormwater facilities may include oil, grease, lead, or other heavy metals. These contaminants have the potential to discharge into ground waters if not removed through maintenance. A goal of the program is to prevent waste materials from entering ground water through regular scheduled maintenance of structures and detention ponds.

Waste material that meets the “hazardous” classification will be disposed of in accordance with the Department of Ecology’s standards or other applicable regulations.

c. Water Runoff (including storm water)

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Stormwater facilities are by design stormwater collection points. These stormwater facilities collect and convey stormwater runoff from roadways and adjacent contributing surface areas. Runoff is conveyed in ditches, swales, and pipes, and is collected in flow or water quality control facilities that include ponds, swales, and underground storage vaults.

Most maintenance and improvement activities do not add additional impervious surface, so increases in stormwater peak flows are unlikely to occur with activities under this SEPA checklist. SCC Chapter 30.63A will be followed for all activities that increase impervious surfaces to reduce downstream impacts.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

No waste material will be discharged into the ground. However, the sediments to be removed from stormwater facilities may include oil, grease, lead, or other heavy metals. These contaminants have the potential to discharge into ground waters if not removed through maintenance. A goal of the program is to prevent waste materials from entering ground water through regular scheduled maintenance of structures and detention ponds.

In addition, stormwater may be discharged into the ground through construction of infiltration systems or low impact development (LID) projects such as rain gardens. The stormwater discharge will follow all applicable codes and regulations, including the Underground Injection Control Program regulations.

Waste material that meets the “hazardous” classification will be disposed of in accordance with the Department of Ecology’s standards or other applicable regulations.

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

Surface Water maintenance activities generally restore or maintain existing drainage patterns. Where possible, work will be done during periods of low or no flow to minimize significant adverse environmental impacts. If existing drainage patterns will be altered additional environmental review may be needed.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any.

Stormwater drainage and detention facilities are designed to reduce or control surface water impacts. Maintenance of these facilities follows BMPs and County code.

Maintenance, replacement, upgrade, or construction of stormwater facilities is also required to comply with County code and the County's NPDES permit, both of which are designed to reduce impacts to downstream or groundwater systems.

Most stormwater control facilities have catch basins or control structures which minimize impacts to ground and surface water. Maintenance is generally performed in a "self-contained" manner such that no runoff leaves the site. This is most often accomplished by plugging the outlet structure during maintenance activities.

Erosion control BMPs will be used to reduce impacts resulting from drainage facility activities. All appropriate measures will be taken to reduce impacts to surface and ground water and runoff. Where possible, work will be done during periods of low or no flow to minimize significant adverse environmental impacts. For any in-stream work where flow is occurring at the time of construction, such flow will be temporarily diverted. Equipment staging areas will have temporary erosion and sediment control fences or equipment will be staged from the paved area of the road. All maintenance and repair work will adhere to applicable regulatory requirements. The Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act Program Guidelines, Department of Ecology Stormwater Manual, and other pertinent documents provide guidance for the use of erosion control BMPs. BMPs to be used, as appropriate, to control and minimize site erosion and turbidity will include, but not limited to:

- Silt control fencing for perimeter flow containment; check or diversion dams for water flow control and sediment containment; filter fabric fencing as perimeter sediment containment barrier.
- Installing orange barrier fence to demark clearing areas and minimize the amount of vegetation removed.
- Hydro-seeding and hand seeding of grass on exposed soil areas to prevent soil loss: Plastic covering of bare soil areas to exclude rain contact with exposed areas and or applying mulch to arrest and prevent rainfall impacts to bare soils.
- Performing maintenance activities during the dry season or low flow conditions when possible.
- Pumping water flows around site to create dry working conditions: Staging machinery out of water flow areas.
- Any additional BMP required to contain/control site erosion.

4. Plants

a. Check the types of vegetation found on or in close proximity to the site:

- ☒ deciduous trees
- ☒ evergreens
- ☒ shrubs
- ☒ grasses

- ☒ pasture
- ☒ crop or grain
- ☒ orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops
- ☒ wet soil plants
- ☒ water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- ☒ other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Vegetation will vary by site. Snohomish County has a variety of both native and non-native plant species; including but not limited to, the types of vegetation listed above. Minimal clearing of vegetation may be required prior to maintenance activities.

c. List threatened and endangered plant species known to be on or near the site.

According to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Information System there is 1 endangered species, 5 threatened species, 20 sensitive species, and 7 species of potential concern in the County. Under the Federal Endangered Species Act there is one plant species of concern.

If a threatened or endangered plant species is suspected to be on or near a site, an environmental review would be conducted to confirm the presence or absence of the plant species. Where such species are discovered, all work will comply with the Endangered Species Act and other applicable regulations.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation of the site, if any:

Erosion control and reseedling of excavated areas are part of the regular maintenance activities. Sites are sometimes planted with wetland-tolerant species. Wherever possible, native trees and shrubs will be used as visual screens. Maintenance of stormwater facilities is performed in such a manner as to protect and preserve vegetation as much as possible. Any slopes or soils exposed by construction will be hydro-seeded or otherwise re-vegetated with native species or a mix of appropriate native and non-native grasses to prevent erosion. BMPs will be used whenever applicable. All work will conform to Critical Areas Regulation requirements and/or other applicable regulations. Temporary disturbance to vegetation within critical areas (streams, wetlands and buffers) will be revegetated with native species, as directed by the County's Critical Areas Regulations. If vegetation is permanently removed from critical areas, mitigation will be conducted per applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Each site may or may not have noxious weeds and/or invasive species present. The species present will vary by site. Public Works will evaluate sites to determine if control of noxious weeds or invasive species is necessary. Public Works will provide control for specific weeds as needed.

5. Animals

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site. Examples include:

Birds: Hawks, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: owls, ducks, woodpeckers

Mammals: Deer, bear, elk, beaver other, opossum, raccoon, coyote, small rodents

Fish: Bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other

Any of the above types of wildlife may occur on or adjacent to a site. Some culverts or roadside ditches may carry fish-bearing streams, or may be tributaries to fish-bearing streams. All activities will undergo appropriate additional review and will comply with all provisions of the Endangered Species Act, Hydraulic Project Approval, and other applicable regulatory and permit requirements.

b. List any threatened and endangered wildlife species known to be on or near the site.

Wildlife species will vary by site. Threatened, endangered, sensitive or priority species found within the county include:

Common Name	Latin Name	Federal Designation	State Designation
Puget Sound ESU Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Threatened	Candidate
Puget Sound DPS Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Threatened	N/A
Bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Threatened	Candidate
Pygmy whitefish	<i>Prosopium coulteri</i>	N/A	Sensitive
Margined sculpin	<i>Cottus marginatus</i>	N/A	Sensitive
Olympic mudminnow	<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>	N/A	Sensitive
Oregon spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Threatened	Sensitive
Larch mountain salamander	<i>Plethodon marselli</i>	N/A	Sensitive
Common loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	N/A	Sensitive
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Species of Concern	Sensitive
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Species of Concern	Sensitive
Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Threatened	Endangered
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened	Candidate
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Endangered	Endangered

Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Threatened	Endangered
Southern resident killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Endangered	Endangered

Where federally threatened species are found, all work will conform to the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. Where state listed species or Priority Habitats and Species are found, the *Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species (PHS)* recommendations will be followed, when appropriate. The most current PHS list can be found at:
http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phs/phs_list_2010.pdf.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Migration routes for different species of animals vary throughout Snohomish County and are often seasonally based. Some projects may be adjacent to waters that are migration routes for fish, while other projects may be adjacent to migration routes for deer or other mammals. Snohomish County is located in the Pacific Flyway, a migratory route for many species of birds.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

Every effort will be made to preserve and enhance wildlife in each maintenance activity. Vegetation enhancement will occur as needed. Erosion control BMPs will be implemented to protect water quality as necessary and all disturbed soils re-vegetated to prevent erosion. All applicable federal, state or local regulations will be adhered to during maintenance activities.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

The presence of invasive animal species would vary by site. If an invasive animal species is present on or near a site additional environmental review or analysis may be required prior to the maintenance activity.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

N/A

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

N/A

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Vehicles and equipment will be turned off when idle and in compliance with OSHA and DOSH standards. All equipment is maintained so that fuel efficiency is maximized. Many of the activities and projects are designed for passive water quality protection and improvement, following “green” conservation methods, including preserving vegetation as much as possible.

7. Environmental Health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

No, however, some work, such as cleaning catch basins, may be performed in confined spaces. In these instances, the work will comply with WAC 296-809 (Confined Spaces) or other applicable confined space regulations. Work sites will be accessible to emergency vehicles at all times. Radio communications will also be available while the work is being performed. If an emergency occurs while work is performed in a confined space, ventilation and emergency first aid care will be required.

A potential exists for vehicles to leak small amounts of oil on to road surfaces if refueling of vehicles or equipment takes place on or near the maintenance sites. Spill control measures will be applied where needed.

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

Stormwater facilities may be contaminated from an accidental spill or illegal dumping. If a site is found to be contaminated, all work would stop and the appropriate measures taken to contain the contamination and remove the spill material from the site. Other agencies such as the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would be notified, if appropriate.

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

If any hazardous materials are discovered during project construction, they would be handled and disposed of according to adopted state and local codes governing their disposal. Projects occasionally are located near underground gas lines and require coordination with utility provider to maintain safe separation or avoid conflicts.

3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used or produced during the project’s development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

Maintenance of surface water management sites does not require the use or production of toxic or hazardous chemicals.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

No special emergency services are anticipated. In the event of an accident or injury 911 would be called.

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

A potential exists for vehicles to leak small amounts of oil on to road surfaces if refueling of vehicles or equipment takes place on or near the maintenance sites. Spill control kits are carried on all vehicles to contain and clean up any spills. Leaks are promptly repaired upon detection.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, aircraft, other)?

None

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

Most noise related to these activities will be a result of equipment operation, and will occur during daylight hours, Monday through Friday. It is possible that some emergency repairs may be required to be performed at night or on weekends. There will be no additional noise impacts once construction is complete.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Equipment activity will normally be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Equipment will comply with applicable OSHA and DOSH standards.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

The current use of the various project sites includes stormwater detention facilities and stormwater drainage facilities. The majority of sites are within lands owned by the County, including publicly owned right-of-way. Some sites, usually residential property, have drainage easements or separate tracts dedicated to the County. The land use of adjacent property varies by site.

b. Has the site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to non-farm or non-forest use?

Approximately five percent of the land area within the County is designated as agricultural land. In general, most of the agricultural lands are located in floodplains

and adjacent upland areas along the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Pilchuck, and Stillaguamish rivers. County drainage facilities may be located adjacent to agricultural land. Routine stormwater drainage facility maintenance activities will not adversely affect agricultural practices.

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling and harvesting? If so, how,

Surface water maintenance activities will not affect or be affected by adjacent farm or forest land.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

The only structures on site are drainage or roadway structures, which may include but are not limited to catch basins, underground detention pipes and vaults, stormwater pipes, swales or ditches, various control structures such as weirs, roadways, guard rails, and utilities (water, sewer, phone, TV/cable, and electricity).

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Failing or inadequate stormwater facilities may be removed and replaced or upgraded as part of these activities. Occasionally, beavers build structures that obstruct or modify the flow of water into or out of drainage facilities. Beaver control activities may need to be implemented. These activities will be coordinated with the WDFW.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Zoning will vary by site.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The comprehensive plan designation will vary by site.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

The Shoreline Master Program designation will vary by site. Although most maintenance activities are outside the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP), those activities and projects subject to the SMMP will comply with its requirements.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

In Snohomish County, environmentally sensitive area such as geologically unstable areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, and streams/wetlands and their buffers are classified as critical areas. These critical areas may occur in the vicinity of or adjacent to stormwater drainage facilities. All work will comply with applicable Snohomish County Critical Area Regulations and BMPs.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

N/A

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

None

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

None proposed.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

All work will be consistent with the applicable area comprehensive plans and policies.

m. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with nearby agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

N/A

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle or low-income housing.

N/A

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

N/A

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

None

b. What view in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Vegetation removal could expose some detention ponds and drainage structures to view.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Vegetation planting and enhancement measures undertaken as a result of construction impacts to critical areas and the implementation of BMPs will reduce the aesthetic impacts associated with the detention and drainage facility maintenance program.

11. Light and Glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Work is usually done during the day. However, during urgent or emergency situations, it is possible that some work activity may occur at night and require that spotlights be used.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

N/A

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

None

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

None

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Recreational activities may occur adjacent to or in the vicinity of maintenance activities and will vary by project site.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

It is unlikely that activities reviewed under this document will substantially interfere with any recreational activities. It is possible that some activities may temporarily impair access to recreational opportunities during construction or maintenance, for example, if a road closure is required, pedestrian access may also be limited.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

Road closures will be avoided where possible. If a closure is necessary, a detour route will be provided. Every attempt will be made to avoid impairing public access. Traffic control devices (cones, signs, and flaggers) will be used to direct motorists around the site and to alternate access.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers located on or near the site? If so, generally describe.

Historic buildings, structures or sites may occur in proximity to maintenance projects. The County evaluates activities where ground disturbance of native soils is required or locations with a higher probability for proximity to recorded cultural locations.

Activity locations are mapped and compared to the Geographic Information System (GIS) layer of known cultural sites provided by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) as part of a data sharing agreement. This process identifies projects that may be in proximity to a known cultural site.

b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site. Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

The County evaluates activities where ground disturbance of native soils is required or locations with a higher probability for proximity to recorded cultural locations.

Activity locations are mapped and compared to the GIS layer of known cultural sites provided by the DAHP as part of a data sharing agreement. If a project area is in close proximity to a recorded site, a professional archeologist will be consulted. An archeological survey may be conducted if it is determined necessary, to identify whether any resources, otherwise unknown to be in the project area at the present time, could potentially be affected by the project. Stormwater drainage facility maintenance activities typically occur in culverts, ditches and detention ponds where the native soils and vegetation have been removed or extensively modified by construction or other types of development such that there is low probability that work would disturb an intact historic site or other cultural resources.

c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

A cultural resources evaluation would be conducted for activities that require ground disturbance in native soils or other sites with a higher probability for proximity to recorded cultural locations. Activity locations would be mapped and compared with a GIS layer of known cultural sites provided by DAHP. If necessary, a cultural resources investigation may be conducted by an archaeologist at the maintenance site, within a defined Area of Potential Effects (APE), to determine potential effects to below ground resources. If a cultural resource investigation is required, the County would consult with area tribes and DAHP prior to commencing the maintenance activity.

d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

If any ground-disturbing activities or other project activities related to surface water maintenance uncover protected cultural material (e.g., bones, shell, stone or antler tools), all work in the immediate vicinity would stop, the area should be secured, and any equipment moved to a safe distance away from the location.

If any ground-disturbing activities or other project activities related to this development or in any future development uncover human remains, all work in the

immediate vicinity would stop, the area secured, and any equipment be moved to a safe distance away from the location.

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, or affected geographic area, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Most maintenance projects are associated with County roads, and have direct access because of working in or adjacent to the public right-of-way. Those projects that do not take place in the public right-of-way have established access easements or temporary rights of entry secured.

b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Transit service will vary by site. Four public transit agencies provide service within Snohomish County. They are Sound Transit, Community Transit, Everett Transit, and King County Metro. Sound Transit provides service between King and Snohomish Counties. Everett Transit provides service within the Everett city limits. Metro provides vanpools for King County residents commuting to Snohomish County employers, and Community Transit provides the bulk of transit service in unincorporated Snohomish County as well as providing service to King County.

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

None

d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private)

Surface water maintenance generally provides maintenance to existing culverts, ditches, detention ponds and catch basins. No new roads or large-scale improvements are proposed.

e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

Snohomish County contains a number of public and private airfields and railroads; maintenance, replacement, upgrade, and construction of stormwater facilities adjacent to these facilities is essential to ensuring that the stormwater systems do not adversely impact the airports or rail line operations.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial or non-passenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

Vehicular trips generated during construction will vary by site. There will be vehicles transporting equipment and workers to the site during project activity. The completed projects would not result in increased daily vehicular trips.

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

Temporary short-term road or lane closures may be associated with the surface water maintenance of culverts or other structures.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Maintenance of stormwater drainage facilities help to prevent catastrophic failures which could result in long term road closures. If a road closure is necessary during the maintenance activity, a detour route will be provided. Traffic control devices (cones, signs, and flaggers) will be used where necessary to protect and direct motorists during construction. Advance notice of road closures or traffic delays will be provided where possible.

15. Public Services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: Fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

No additional or increased need for public services is anticipated.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

Where possible, advance notification of maintenance activities will be provided. Due to the urgent nature of some repair activities, such advance notice may not always be possible.

16. Utilities

a. Utilities currently available at the site:

Utilities varies by site. All utilities present at the site are marked and located prior to construction activities.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

N/A

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature:  _____

Name of signee: Mary Auld, Senior Planner

Position and Agency/Organization: Snohomish County Public Works

Date Submitted: October 20, 2015

